THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

REPORT OF THE ENUMERATION CONBITTLE TO THE ASSERBLY.

A Bivision of Congress Bioscotto Thankitems—The Report Deals Severally With
the Portor Consus of New York City,
and Says That There Was Evidently a
Conspiracy to Beprive the Empire State
of her Just Representation in Congress
and in the Electoral College.

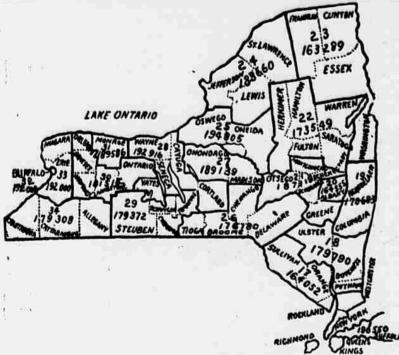
ALBANT, April 8.—Chairman Holoomb of the
Special Committee on Enumeration and Reapportionment presented his report in the Assembly to-day, with a bill reapportioning the Congress districts of the Biata. To present the
presentation of the report, Mr. Fish of Putnam
resorted to fillbustering tactics on the pretend the session until 19:15 P. M., and it was
carried while Mr. Fish hopped up and down
and bawled out objections. Even on the roil
sell be carried the time-consuming tactics to
be roused and explanations of the Instructions, Kennedy, Peck, W. C. Stevens, Stranhan, Whipple,
Deyo, Gardinier, and Hildreth used up every
possible second under the rules in requests
to be croused from oting, questioned the
should be accused from tong, with supplementary
frills, that killed several more minutes.
Fish did the same thing, with supplementary
frills, that killed several more minutes.
Fish did the same thing, with supplementary
frills, that killed several more minutes. He
demanded a vote on the question whether he
should be accused from voting, questioned the
should be accused from that decision. This exhaused
Speaker Sheshan's patience, and he ruled that

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ALBANT, April 8.—Chairman Holoomb of the
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ALBANT, April 8.—Chairman Holoomb of the
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The provise by the Mayor of New York, all accounts the condition of the
specific property of the city of the
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no such appeal was known to the practice of the House. But Mr. Fish condetailed statement and every other time-consuming device he could think of. In the confusion and hurran the vote was at last announced, and Mr. McClelland got in a otion to indefinitely extend the session Then Chairman Holcomb got the floor and put in the Enumeration Committee's report. Clerk De Freest read the report, the committee's bill

was sent to the order of second reading, and Mr. Hildreth, for the minority of the committee, was courteously accorded until Monday night to put in a minority report. The following is the full text of the report:

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"The committee's report.

"The ensetment by Congress of a bill reapportioning Representatives among the States in proportion to the number of inhabitants as revealed by the census of 1890 imposed on the present Legislature the duty of rearranging the Congress districts of this State, that each shall contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. Although the number of Representatives allotted by Congress to the State of New York has not been increased, notwithstanding an increase of nearly 1,000,000 in the population, it will hardly be maintained that the present Congress apportionment should continue in force in view of the inequalities revealed by the Federal census.

"The present districts range in population from 125,000 to 242,000, a difference between from 125,000 to 242,000, a difference between the greatest and the smallest districts of over 115,000. An equal division of the population would give to each district 176,400 inhabitants, but three of the present districts do not come within 50,000 of the standard, cleven do not come within 20,000, and twenty of the thirty-four, nearly two-thirds, do not come within 10,000 of the standard. The bare statement of these figures emphasizes the importance of these figures emphasizes the importance of these figures that the number of representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Fifty-third Congress and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

quent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

"If the figures of the Federal census are to be taken as the basis of this distribution, the Legislature will not be able to give exact justice in the rearrangement of Congress districts for the investigations of your committee have shown conclusively that the Federal enumeration in New York city was defective to the extent of omitting from the count nearly 200,000 inhabitants. This fact taken with the refusal of the Federal authorities to order a recount when proof of deficiency was presented, is evidence to your committee that there was a deliberate conspiracy to deprive the Empire State of her deserved representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. But, whether the defective character of the census was the result of a political conspiracy or of inefficiency and carries-ness, your committee was in duty bound to consider it in faithfully discharging the task imposed upon it by the Assembly.

"The committee found that the Federal numerators in New York city were grously incompetent. They were appointed, in the main upon the recommendation of Republican party workers and apparently in reward for party services. They were in many cases ignorant and is some lillierate. Some had been notorious criminals. They did their work hurriedly and carelessly, and in this were apparently encouraged by their official superiors. One enumerator testified before the committee the enumeration of his district within the time allowed him he asked for further time, but instead of receiving it his time allowance was suddenly reduced and he was ordered peremptorly to send in his schedules, thus being compel

she that in the enumeration districts whole blooks and streets were left wholly understed.

The widenest taken by the committee as to the inefficient district. The widenest district of the federal enumerators is, to see an interest the season of the Federal enumerators is, to see as in make that nearly 20,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the city of least the nearly 200,000 persons in the proposed Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts are as follows:

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MAP OF THE DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK AND KINGS.

ble to make them."

The report is signed by Messrs. Wright Holeomb. Percival Farqubar, and C. W. Sutherland, the Democratic members of the Enumeration Committee.

new York and Kings County Districts.

and, the Democratic members of the Enumeration Committee.

NEW YORK AND KINGS COUNTY DISTRICTS.

The Enumeration Committee submitted a bill with their report, dividing the State into Congress districts as shown in the report. The report does not give the individual limits of the pronceed districts from the Second to the Sixteenth district, inclusive. As contained in the bill they are as follows:

Second District—The First, Second, Fifth Sixth, Seventh, Risventh, and Twentjeth wards of the city of Brooklyn aball compose the Second district.

Third District—The Fourth, Third, Tenth Twenty-second, Nisth, and Twenty-third wards of the city of Brooklyn, as new constituted, together with the town of Fisabush, aball comprise the Third district.

Fourth District—The Tweifth, Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Brooklyn, as new constituted, together with the towns of New Utrecht, Gravessend, and Fishands shall comprise the Fourth district.

Nixth District—The Thirtieenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Aixteenth, and Gravessenth wards of the city of Hrocklyn, as now constituted, anall compose the Fifth district.

Nixth District—The Thirtieenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Gravessenth wards of the city of Hrocklyn, as now constituted, anall compose the Fifth district.

Reventh District—The Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly districts of the county of New York shall compose the Fifth district.

Nixth District—The Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly districts of the county of New York shall compose the Fifth district.

Nixth District—The North, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly districts of the county of New York shall compose the Fifth district.

Nixth District—The North, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly districts of the county of New York shall compose the Fifth district.

The second of the Twenty-Second Assembly districts of the county of New York shall compose the Fifth district.

The second of the Twenty-Second and Twentierh Assembly districts of the county of New York, and that partion of

LEGISLATION IN ALBANY

THE LIVELIEST FRIDAY SEEN IN THE CAPITOL IN MANY SESSIONS. Bredsky's Cable Railroad Bill Passed in

the Assembly-Fish and Other Republi-cans Try to Bodge the Vote on the Bill Reducing the Legal Rate of Interest, ALBANY, April 8.—The enumeration fuss was

only one of the features of the liveliest Friday the Legislature has seen in many sessions This is only true of the Assembly. The Senate was as sleepy as a summer Sunday school. A perfect raft of bills was reported from the committees, to begin with, on the supposition nearly reached. But Leader McClelland moved to extend the time to April 15. The last day for the introduction of bills, under the rules, it April 5, and Speaker Sheeban ruled that, as that date falls on Sunday, bills may be introduced on Monday.

Mr. Drypolcher called up and passed the bill originally introduced by Col. M. C. Murphy for a \$250,000 memorial soldiers' and sallors' arch at the Central Park plaza, despite Mr. Fish's man of the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R.

antagonism to it. He objected to the Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R. being on the Commission, but finally withdrew his opposition, with the remark that the Governor would veto it.

Mr. Shields passed his Montrose Avenue bill, that the Long Island Railroad Interest seemed to have blocked last night.

The Cable Railroad bill was reached at a time when it looked as though it would be the closing business of the session. Mr. Cornolly attacked it. He said that even its age and venerable standing did not commend it, as it grew no better as it grew older. He declared that the best thought and strongest feeling of the people of New York were against the bill as a menace to rapid transit. He questioned the safety of the cable system for crowded city use. Mr. Brodaky insisted that the bill had been very much improved, and endeavored to show that the State was under an obligation through the Legislature to revive the charter.

Gen. McMahon said that the people and the city authorities were opposed to the bill. He saked Mr. Connolly did so, but the motion was lost, and the bill was passed—73 to 21. The city members who voted for it were Brodaky. Byrne, Blumenthai. Clarke, Dinkelspiel, Drypoicher. Kerrigan. Roche. Stein. Sullivan. and Webster. Those who voted sgainst it were Connolly, Foley, Hildreth, Holcomb, Lawrence, Martin, McMahon. and Sulzer.

On the roil call there were some explanations of votes. Mr. Blumentral said that he did not fear the effect of the cable scheme on rapid transit roiled in the surface. The need of cross-town and every other said of cross-town and every other said of cross-town and every other said of cross-town and every character of treather controlled to the surface. The read of cross-town and every other said transit project involved the use of the surface.

lear the effect of the cable scheme on rapid transit, as no one believed that any effective rapid transit project involved the use of the surface. The need of cross-town and every other sort of transit facilities in New York justified votes for the bill.

When Mr. Cameron's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. was reached, the Republicans dodged it with great unanimity, Mr. Fish was deaf to the call of his name and Speaker Sheehan ordered that it be again called. There was no response.

How does the gentleman from Putnam vote?" thundered the Speaker with a stroke of his gavel upon the sounding oak of the deak.

"The gentleman from Putnam won't vote." snarled Fish. "His name has been passed and the Speaker has no right to excuse any one from voting. It can only be done by a vote of the House. It is the gentleman's duty to vote one way or the other." rejoined the Speaker.

Mr. Fink moved that Mr. Fish he avenued.

Mr. Brink moved that Mr. Fish be excused, but the House refused to excuse him.
"I will disappoint the Speaker by voting in the affirmative." said Mr. Fish.
Mr. McClelland called attention to the way the Republicans were emphasizing the hyperisy of their pretensions to favor the tax-ridden and debt-encumbered farmer. Here is a measure." said he, "that offers positive relief to the farmer who is in debt. This will save him \$10 a year on every \$1.000 he is mertgaged. That will pay half his taxes. But the Republicans, who pretend to be his friends, will not vote for it. They run away. Even the Chairman of the State Grange (Mr. Gifford) is not here to vote for it."

The bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 69 to 4, the four being Brodsky, Brink, Deyo, and Hildreth.

parte, a private citizen. Mr. Roosevelt demanded the use of the room set apart for civil service examinations. In this room he and his companions conducted a star chamber inquisition. The Commissioner sent for various employees, and Mr. Bonaparte questioned them, the drift of his inquiries relating to their contributions to the campaign fund and to their political activity in Postmaster Johnson's behalf. The thoroughly frightened employees answered with more or less tieplation. No representative of the Postmaster was allowed to be present, and it is said that the witnesses were summoned from a list prepared for the purpose and containing the names of those persons who would be most likely to implicate the Postmaster in a violation of law. More than this, the Commissioner did not confine his inquiries to men in the classified service, but endeavored to extort from the Postmaster's own appointees some evidence against their chief.

"When this performance had been concludquestioned them, the drift of his in-

quiries to men in the classified service. But endeavored to extort from the Postmaster's own appointees some evidence against their chief.

"When this performance had been concluded the Commissioner and Col. Bonaparte, with the stenographer who had taken down every word of this ex-parte testimony, went over to the Collector's office, where their visit produced a consternation similar to that which had resulted from their actions in the Post Office. They oxamined one witness here, but as he said that he had contributed to a campaign fund, that he would do so again in the future, and that he would rather give up his badge, and take off his buttons than ascrifice his political independence, the Commissioner departed from this uncongenial atmosphere.

"If the matter had ended here there would have probably been no further public criticism, although unfavorable comment might have been privately circulated. But on Monday, deserting his official duties here, Mr. Roosevelt took a train for Baltimore and span shotting dovernment employees at the polis. His companion this time was John C. Roose, Mr. Roose in a political opponent of Poetmaster Johnson, and worked earnestly but unsuccessfully to secure the appointment of Mr. Henderson. The appearance of Roosevelt and Rose had its desired effect. The Government employees, afraid that charges would be preferred against them, deserted the field. This was what the anti-Administration men wanted. They carried a majority of the primaries, and if the delegation sent to the next nominating Convention is anti-Harrison the President will have no one to blame more than his Civil Service Commissioner has been reported to the Freedent by Arriends of the Federal office holders in Baltimore, who has acquired considerable means in the successful prosecution of business enter-trises; that his reputation and social standing, who has acquired considerable means in the successful prosecution of business enter-trises; that his reputation is suffering from the repeated visits to the Baltimore P

More Charges of Swindling Against the Judge and the Doctor. FATETTEVILLE, Ark., April 3.-The developments in the case of Judge Baker and Dr. Howard, charged with swindling Capt. W. F. Dowell, the Alliance Treasurer, show that the Dowell, the Alliance Trensurer, show that the men have been operating quite extensively. On Monday a farmer named Blackburn from Callaway county, Missouri, identified the Judge and Doctor as the same men who swindled him out of \$7.500 about a year ago. Officers will be here from lowate-merrow, accompanied by a man named Ellis, who lost \$3.500 last August is a similar swindle by two men who called themselves Judge Baker and Dr. Howard.

A Missing Express Agent Surrenders. KANSAS CITY, April 3 .- C. C. Nowlan, who has been missing for several days from Glenhall, Pa., where he is agent of the Wells Fargo Lxpress Commany and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway, walked into police headquariers here to-night and said he wanted to give himself up, He said he had not treated his supployers right, and hinted at darker crimes. He is thought to be deranged. IT MAY BE PRATRICIDE.

Frank Marbridge Pummels His Brothe Joseph Until He is Pulled OK. On Thursday a decidedly pretty young wo man called at the Second precinct police sta-tion in Newark and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Frank Harbridge for a deadly assault upon his brother Joseph. The young woman was Miss Mary J. Lowery of 17 Hampden street, where she boards with Mrs. Samuel Clark. Her interest in Joseph Harbridge was that of an intended wife.

They were to be married on Tuesday next.

Frank Harbridge is married, and lives at 427

New street. Joseph lived in Irvington until

recently, and now boards with Mrs. Clark. For several weeks he has been fitting up a home at 52 Richmond street, where he intended to take his bride. On Tuesday Miss Lowery went to try on her wedding dress at the house of Mrs. Reilly, her dressmaker, at 427 Bank street. Joseph accompanied her and waited on the street while she was in the house. While he was standing there his brother Frank came along, and they got into a quarrel about Joseph's trunk, while the latter had removed from Frank's house.

Then Frank made some disparaging remarks about the impending wedding, and Joseph resented them. Frank, who is the older and stronger, knocked Joseph down and pummelled him until he was dragged away by some bystanders. In the fall Joseph's head came in contact with the curbstone, and he was senseloss for some minutes. Miss Lowery heard the row and ran out of the house. She thought her lover dead and threw herself upon his body, while she sobbed and wept. He recovered sufficiently to teach home, with her nasistance, and then went to bed. He grew rapidly worse, and Dr. George N. Walte was called in. The Doctor leared that Harbridge's skull was fractured, but could discover no indications of a break.

Joseph appeared to get better on Wednesday, but indications of sinking were developed on Thursday, and hence the charge against the brother. Police Surgeon Clark visited the house, and concluded that the young man was suffering from concussion of the braia and was not in great danger. This was told to Justice Van Ness, vesterday, together with a report that Joseph a condition had greatly improved during the day. He then agreed to let Frank go under \$500 bail. Frank Harbridge was found by Warrant Officer Hill on Thursday night at the house of his friend, William Sullivan, with whom he had remained from the time of the assault. He spent Thursday night and yesterday in a cell at the Second precinct station.

Miss Lowery said vesterday that the principal cause of the quarred was Joseph's unwillingness to go to the expense of a wedding and reception at Frank's house. She said that hey had agreed that it would be better to be married at the parsonage of St. Luke's Church in a quiet manner and save the money for household goods. Frank the house of Mrs. Reilly, her dressmaker, at 427 Bank street. Joseph accompanied her

The Verdict Rendered Against Miss Kate

Two weeks ago Kaje Monahan went to the home of her brother Lawrence in Keyport to stay a few days with Lawrence and his wife. Mrs. Monahan did not care to object to receiving her, so she stayed. She was taken sick on Mr. Brisk moved that Mr. Fish be excused, the Riverson of last week, and that a support of the Riverson of last week, and that he and the Riverson of last week, and that he are to show the population of each proposed district upon the basis of the recent census:

1000 or NEW YORK AND KINGS.

Itime maintain the contiguity of the counties gross district. The following table will show the population of each proposed district upon the basis of the recent census:

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It was a surprise to Mrs. Monahan, the short of the same of the Republicant of the Republicant of the Proposed district upon the basis of the recent census:

1000 or NEW YORK AND KINGS.

It was a surprise to Mrs. Monahan, the short is an advertise to the Republicant of Thursday afternoon of last week, and that night an eight-pound girl baby was born. together they went on to the Corner. There Constable Walling found her yesterday morning and took her to Keyport. She denied having any guilty knowledge of the child's death, and said that instead of being healthy, the baby had been sickly. It had had an affection of the mouth and throat and had never nursed. She nice that the died of natural causes. If it had died of sufficcation, she said it was possible that it had been too tightly wrapped. Constable Walling took her to the county jail at Freehold yesterday.

THE POLICE MATRON QUESTION. Experiments by the Board-Nearly 100 Vacancies in the Force.

The Police Board took up yesterday the matter of appointing matsons in the station houses, as required by the law recently enact-ed. They have three months in which to arrange to carry out the law, and it was decided to experiment in the mean time. The plan

range to carry out the law, and it was decided to experiment in the mean time. The plan talked of was to designate a station house in each police judicial precinct to which matrons shall be appointed. The chief, clerk was directed to draw up such a plan.

Commissioner McClave submitted statistics showing the number of sick policemen during the past three years. In March 1859, the daily average was 99. In March 1859, the daily average was 99. In March 1859, it was 107, and in March of this year it was 158. In December of 1859 the daily average was 155, and in January, 1890, during the grip epidemic, it was 240.

At the request of Capt. McAvoy of West Forty-seventh street. Patrolman James C. Monigomery of his command was made precinct detective.

Patrolman Robert O. Raw of East Eighty-eighth street was dismissed for being in a inquor store on Jan. 6. Seeley J. Brownell of Church street was fined fifteen days' pay for arresting a citizen without cause. Patrick Fitzg bons of East Twenty-second street was fined ten days' pay for insubordination. Joseph Scott of the patrol boat was fined five days pay for refusing to ball out his boat.

Philip Dash of East Thirty-fifth street was retired on \$600 a year. Dash had been fined 197% days' pay. In all, he contributed \$572 to the pension fund. Henry Q. Howe of City Hall, and Patrick Kennedy of Old slip, and Doorman Daniel Flynn of the Patrol were retired.

Roundsmen Relysa of west 125th street and John Wood of Mercer street were ordered to change places. George W. Smith of Union Market was transforred to East Twenty-second street.

The Board sent for an eligible list of patrol-The Board sent for an eligible list of patrol-men. There are nearly 100 vacancies.
Commissioner McClave, treasurer of the Board, received resterday a check for \$58,000, being the police pension fund share of the money received by the Excise Board in the first quarter of the current year.

Tina Wants Her Promised Dower. Tina Isaacs, a pretty Jewe-s. 22 years old. came to this country about four years ago and went to work for her uncle Louis Isaacs, a tailor at 69 Thompson street. He paid her no tailor at 69 Thompson street. He paid her no salary, but promised to give her \$250 when she got marted After working for her uncle for more than three years, she met a young man who was willing to share his fortunes with her. The uncle appeared delighted with the news, and gave her a promissory note for \$250, to be paid at the expiration of seventy-seven days. When the note became due, which was on March 9, she presented it to him for payment. He took the note, and then refused to give her the money. Tina had her uncle in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. He was held for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

His Grave to be Marked Wright this Time. The body of the Astor House suicide, variously known as Fred Evans. George H. Edgar. and Fred Smith, but officially declared to be William Wright, was buried yesterday in Greenwood. The heavy had been turied once in the Potter's Field, but was uisinterred for neattheation. Lawyer Taylor of the firm of Seward. Da Costa & Guthrie ordered the burial at Greenwood.

Perrin Summer, identifier of suicides, remains at Greenwood.
Perrin Sumper, identifier of suicides, remains in the Tombs, argument on his writ of certionari having been postjoned until to-day.

SPIRITUALISTIC HIGH JINKS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN REVISITS EARTH AT WHITE PLAINS.

Twenty-two Other Chosts in Posts

Reported for Tun. Sun by a Spiritualist A materialization scance was held in White Plains on Friday, April 3, under rather remarkable circumstances. The scene was the sick room in which Mrs. Nettle Colburn Maynard, the once famous medium and now the wife of the Postmaster of White Plains, has been confined to her, bed for nearly ten years, a helpless and suffering but patient invalid. For most of this time she has been engaged in dictating to an amanuensis a book containing an account of her scances in Washington with Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, and Chase during the most critical period of the nation's his-

It is well known among those who knew Lincoin at all intimately that the emancipation proclamation was issued by direction of a spirit said to have been that of Webster speaking through Nettle Colburn, as she was then known. For two years, from 1863 to 1865, Mrs. Maynard was engaged exclusively by President Lincoln. and made her home in the White House, where she gave the President stances almost daily. Careful notes were kept of all these important communications, and the book was completed nd put into the hands of Dr. S. B. Brittan for publication about two years ago. He died soon afterward, and the manuscript was lost. Mra. Maynard heroically so to work to rewrite the history, having, as she says, been assured that she would be assisted by her spirit friends and kept alive until the task was finished.

To verify certain dates and other details, Mra. Maynard has during the progress of the work consulted the spirit of Lincoln and other spirits. During the last two years while she has been lying in precisely the same position on her bed, her hands and fest twisted terribly by rheumatism, she has been further favored by the visits of Mra. M. E. Williams of this city, through whose mediumship the shades of the invalids denaited friends visited her in visible and tangible shape, bringing her strength and counsel. The last of these scances was that hold yesterday in the sick chamber of the cosey house in White Plains.

The "cabinet" consisted of an impromptu arrangement of curtains of soft black woollen stuff drawn across one corner of the room. Those who were privileged to its present were Henry J. Newton, Gen, and Mra. Wentworth, Mr. and Mra. Benjamin B. Hill, Charles Quinby, Mrs. Colburn, Mrs. Marble, W. E. Hartrantt, Miss Gertrude Williams, and the reporter. These occupied chairs ranged around two sides of the room.

The medium took her seat behind the curtains about 3 o'clock, and, despite some fears expressed by her as to the effects of poor conditions as to light, arrangements, and sick magnetism, the scance that ensued was one of the most remarkable in the history of spiritualism.

In the dim red light from a small lamp with nd put into the hands of Dr. S. B. Brittan for publication about two years ago. He died soon

expressed by her as to the effects of poor conditions as to light, arrangements, and sick magnetism, the scance that ensued was one of the most remarkable in the history of spiritualism.

In the dim red light from a small lamp with colored glass sides no less than twenty-three different individuals emerged from the cabinet, walked about the room, we're recognized as the shades of departed friends, and conversed with Mrs. Maynard and others.

Those in the circle were singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," when suddenly a form in feminine white drapery appeared and extended her arms toward the company. It was explained that this was "Friscilla," one of the medium's guides, who usually appeared first to "blees the dircle." She faded away as silently as she had come. Then the voice of "Bright Eyes." a little Mexican maiden well known as the medium's familiar spirilt, was heard, followed by that of "Frank Cushman," the cabinet spirit. Congressman Somes of Maine, an intimate friend of Lincoin, came out and walked up to Mrs. Maynard's bedeide to give her the precise dates of some events recounted in the latter part of her book which she had been trying for weeks past in vain to remember. The shade of Lincoin, tall, stein, dark and sad looking, appeared for a few moments, gave Mrs. Maynard assurances as to some details in her story and promised to control her and communicate more fully and particularly as to these events later.

Gen. Morgan Chrysler, who commanded the Thirtieth New York Regiment, appeared in his Brigadier's uniform and was recognized by Mrs. Maynard and her sister Mrs. Colburn. He reminded them of a certain evening in Washington twenty years ago and of a reactical joke that occurred after which they gave him the nickname of Duck Legs."

Frank Cushman and his sister Mary appeared together, and greeted the company courteously, Other occasions when two spirits distinctly appeared in quick succession during the two hours of the scance were those of Dr. S. R. Beecher, a cousin of the liev, Dr. Lyman Beecher and the was radiant in jewels of brilliant phos-

Dr. Holland's discourse brought the scance Dr. Holland's discourse brought the scance to an end. All present expressed their extreme satisfaction with the manifestations, and the invalid for whom the scance was chiefly given said she had been greatly comforted and strengthened. The revision of the final chapters of the book will be pushed rapidly, and it will probably be put to press within a month.

and Answers." BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 8.-C. Shelton of this city has received the following letter from

ex-President Cleveland: "DEAR SIR-I have read the pamphlet you sent me entitled. 'A Fool's Questions and Answers,' and I like it very much. I think the thing we need is the simplest statement possible of the operation of the tariff laws, and I learned agrent deal of time is wasted in learned and perplexing talk and statisties, which go over people's heads or confuse them. Our people are the most intelligent in the world, but they are busy and active, and in the race of maintenance they have not had the opportunity to study political questions, nor will they take the time to solve for themselves intricate problems. They are entitled to plain, simple talk. Yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

The pamphlet referred to is written in the language of an uneducated farmer, and aims to deal with the tariff question in a plain way. thing we need is the simplest statement pos-

Spent More at Law than the Property was Worth,

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 3.-The jury in the Shepp-Coxe ejectment case rendered a sealed verdict this morning in favor of the defendant. The trial of the case occupied seventeen weeks The land in dispute comprises about 195 acres in East Hudson township, three miles east of Brandonvillé, and is said to be worth only about \$10,000, while the ease has cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. The question of the ownership of the land has been disputes since 1874. At that time Daniel Shepp of Tamaqua, and several others, acting as pariners, claimed the land, and placed one Daniel Butler in possession. Mr. Coxe brought suit, and in 1882 a decision in his favor, ejecting Butler, was rendered, Mr. Shepp then brought suit, and to-day the case was decided in layor of Mr. Coxe.

Steve Brodle Hold For the Grand Jury. ALBANY, April S .- The examination of Steve Brodie before Police Justice Stephens has brought out the fact that Brodie's assault on Wilson was most cowardly and brutal. It on wison was most cowardly and brutal. It was committed after they had been separated, and when Wilson was unprepared and defenceless. According to Wilson s physician the knife wound in the stomach is liable to prove serious, if not fatal. This afternoon the examination was completed and Brodie held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Two sureties were required to qualify on this ball bond in the sum of \$2,000 each.

The Pittsburgh Oil Exchange May Dissolve PITTSBUBGH, April 3.—The early dissolution of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange is extremely probable. For several months there have been no dealings in petroleum. A resolution author-izing the directors to withdraw from the con-ference of exchanges was presented to-day. It was laid on the table till the next meeting. The conference of oil exchanges is composed of Pittsburgh. Oil City, Bradford, New York, and Philadelphia.

The Waverly Oll Works Burned. PITTSBURGE, Pa., April 3.-The Waverly Off Works, near Sixty-third street, covering an aren of tour acres, were destroyed by fire last night, together with 800,000 teet of sawed tim-ber owned by George S. Laoy. During the fire several tanks of benzine exploded, but no one was seriously injured. The total loss is esti-mated at \$130,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. HAVEMEYERS AND SPRECKELS.

Peace on the Pacific Whatever Happens In

The report of an arrangement between the Havemeyers and Claus Spreckels to divide the ways to prevent too sharp competition was re-Co. announced that they were able to state that the Havemeyers and Spreckels had formed the Western Coast Sugar Refining Company to refine sugar in California. The production will be regulated and prices main-tained in a mutually satisfactory way. The local refineries become the property of the new company. The terms are not stated. This deal, however, does not apply to the trade in the East. Spreckels continues his opposition here just as before. The deal has nothtion here just as before. The deal has nothing to do with the American Sugar Refining Company. Some time ago Havemeyers & Eider bought outright for each the San Francisco Refinery, which had previously gone into the trust. The trust was obliged to soil it because of legal complications. The trust consequently figured no longer in refining operations there. Havemeyers & Elder carried on the business for their private account, and have now made a deal with Spreckels on their own account.

account.

H. O. Havemeyer said yesterday that he desired to take time before speaking on the sub-H. O. Havemeyer said yesterday that he desired to take time before speaking on the subject.

Br. Louis, April 3.—A special from Houston, Tex., says: "A very important communication has been received by a prominent planter in Houston from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington. The exact nature of the letter is not known, but it has been learned that it has reference to the new law giving a bounty of 2 cents per pound on all sugars of a certain grade manufactured in the United States. The startling feature of the letter is in the statement that the planters will be unable, under a certain construction of the law, to recover the bounty if they manufacture what is known as seconds. A gettleman we ohad seen the communication said that the Sugar Trust, no doubt, had connived at the new law should not be changed or modified, said be "it will have the effect of proventing the planters from making sugars from seconds, which is the only product they have with which to enter into direct competition with the trust; also of leaving the trust in control of the sugar business of the country and giving it the power largely to regulate prices. It can dictate the price to be paid the planters for seconds and the price at which it will sell the refined sugars to the consumers. With this double-barrelled advantage the trust ought to make a good thing out of it."

CALLED 'EM CONFEDERATE COLONELS.

President George Washington Hunt Invents a New Pinancial Category. Judge Ingraham was asked vesterday to in crease the bond given by La Motte Potter & Co. in their suit against the Oregon and Washing-ton Territory Railway Company. One reason alleged was that the plaintiffs were Confederate Colonels. This reason for invoking his ntervention appeared in the affidavit George Washington Hunt. President of the railway company, who declares:

That the plaintiffs are persons of little pecuniary responsibility, and, as deponent is informed and believes, are Confederate Colonels, who have recently arrived in New York, residing in hotels and boarding houses, and of no permanent business relations."

The suit brought by La Motte Potter & Co., is for \$30,000 brokerage on a loan of \$1,000,000, said to have been effected for Mr. Hunt's company through Henry Villard. Mr. Hunt relused to accept the loan, so the brokers secured an attachment against his company, and the Sheriff selzed \$918,000 in first mortgage bonds and \$55,000 in stock of the O. an! W. T. R. R. Co. which were held by J. Kennedy Tod. Potter & Co. having given a bond of only \$250, yeaterday's motion was to vacate the attachment of increase this bond.

Charles F. Palmeter, one of the three members of the firm of La Motte Potter & Co., in a deposition answering President Hunt's averments, sets forth:

"That he is informed by his counsel that various allegations in the affidavit of George Washington Hunt are irrelevant and scandalous, and that he is further informed by his counsel that Confederate Colonels, and persons residing at hotels and boarding houses are not derived of their civil rights because of such facts, and further he is informed and believes that the civil was between the Confederate and the Union States terminated in the year 1865. That nevertheless the deponent desires to inform the Court that neither he nor either of the co-plaintiffs berein is or was a Confederate Colonel or connected with the Southern cause."

The affidavit goes on to say that Mr. Potter is a native of Ohlo and resident of Yonkers, that Herbert A. Wright, the other partner, is a native and resident of this city, and that the deponent is a New Yorker, and has done business here for twenty-five years. The affidavit adds that Mr. Hunt knew all this when he made his allegations about Confederate Colonels.

Judge Ingraham in spite of La Motte Potter & Co. stus proving that they were Northerners. increased their bond to \$2,500, giving them ten days to furnish it. informed and believes, are Confederate Colonels, who have recently arrived in New York.

For the past three years a tall woman, with snow-white hair, has been a familiar figure in the big down-town office buildings. She made She had been warned to keep away from the Mills building, and for six months as he frequented the Equitable. The greatest sufferer there has been ex-Senator Wagstaff. On the complaint of Comptroller McCall of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Superintendent Wilson of the building. Officer Newell of the Old sip station arrested the woman on Thursday afternoon. When arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday she said that her name was Sophrana Twitchell, that she was 63 years old, and had no home. When asked whether she had any friends she answered "No." She had a husband, she said, but he was sick, and could not support her. An effort will be made to find her friends. Meantime she will remain in the Tombs prison.

Regular Stock Exchange Ticket. The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange announced yesterday the regular ticket to be voted at the annual election on May 11. Watson B. Dickerman, President: Dewitt C. Hays. Treasurer; George W. Ely. Secretary and James Mitchell, Chairman, were renom and James Mitchell, Chairman, were renominated. The ticket for Governors is: To serve five years—William Alexander Smith; four years—F. T. Adams, J.P. Dumont, F. P. Enmes, P. W. Harding, H. C. Kretchmer, C. Minzeasheimer, D. D. Parmis, James Weeks, and T. B. Williams; one year—W. H. Gilder. For Nominating Committee to serve one year: L. C. Clark, H. Q. Oakley, Theodors Wilson, R. P. Doremus, and E. H. Wales. There will be an opposition ticket. opposition tights. Secretary Ely sails to-day on the Umbria for a European vacation. The Governors yesterday appointed Assistant Secretary Burnham to act in his place, and Cashier John C. Burns is to take Mr. Burnham's place.

Raid on a New Street Pool Room.

Agent Britton of the Society for the Suppression of Crime got several warrants at the o'clock in the evening Agent Osborne, accompanied by Roundsman Campbell of the Tomb nanjed by Roundsman Campbell of the Tombs Squad and Officers Patton and Clark, raided 78 New street. A room on the first floor was crowded with men. Five young men were arrested, who appeared to be the proprietors. Pool tickets, dial plates, and score cards were captured. The prisoners were Edward Harris of 85 West Thirty-first street, James Taylor of 138 West 125th street, William Clark of 605 Fifth avenue. Brooklyn, Charles Dean of 212 East Sixty-fifth street, and John J. Muirey of 628 Baltic street. Brooklyn, They were held for examination yesterday.

Cruise of the Schoolship The schoolship St. Marys will leave her ples in the East River in a few days for an extended tour of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. There are about sixty boys now on board, and There are about elay; boys now on board, and they will have leave to go to their homes from to-day until April 27. The cruise will begin some time in the first week of May. In the interesting time the officers will recruit the school to about a hundred. On the cruise the ship will touch at New Longon, the Apores, Queenstown, Bouthampton, Cherbourg, Havre, Gibraitar, Tangier, and the Madeira lainad, and return to New York in August or September.

Carl H. Schultz's Selters, Vichy, Carbonic

The complete analysis of Selters and Vichy ts on the bottle, and they are guaranteed to agree with those analyses which prove them to be waters of valuable medicinal properties. Heing highly efferescent, they have also become popular table drinks.

" As their names are extensively used for the sale of all sorts of cheap sods waters the public should be careful to watch the analysis labels and be sure to ge

A BUZZING LIKE ESCAPING STEAM.

THE QUEER SENSATION EXPERIENCES

He Got Very Deaf and Whenever He Stooped Over Was beised With Dissiness and His Chest, Back, and Sides Were Racked With Pains. But He Says Drs. McCoy, Wildman and Blair liave Made a New Man

of Him. It Was a Bad Case of Catarri. Mr. John R. Rolson is a delifer in the machine shop of the Brocklyn Hydraulic Works, and he lives at I hourth place Brocklyn in an interview with a re-porter the other westing Mr. Bolson said: "I had catarry for me vesers. I had it pretty badly. I get deaf in my left any and the hearing of my right car became affected, too. These was a constant baseling in my ears like examing steam. Whenever I would stoop over I would get dizay. I had terrible pains in my chest, back, and aides.



man."

Drs McCoy, Wildman and Slair furnish all medicines
free, and their charges for treatment are so reasonable that they are within the reach of all.

DOCTORS

WARFIELD MUST BE PUNISHED Despite His Forenken Wife's Pien for the

Sake of their Children. Charles E. Warfield, alias Edward Raymond,

who abandoned his wife and four children three years ago and went to live with Miss Grace Keyes the daughter of the carriage manufacturer, Seth C. Keyes, at 549 Wythe avenue. Williamsburgh, was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to his children. Warfield said he was sorry for what he had done, and promised to work and support his family. Justice Kilbreth did not seem disposed to let "I want you to suspend sentence on him "I want you to suspend sentence on him, Judge, and give him a chance. If it was only him i had to think of I would not care what you did with him, but I have my children to consider also, and I want you to let him go, so that he may support them. I ask this on account of my little girls. I don't want the neighbors and their little companions to say to them. Your father is on the Island. If they were boys it would be different."

Justice Kilbreth told Mrs. Warfield that her husband's past conduct had disgraced his family guite as much as a term on the Island would. He then sentenced Warfield to jail for five months. would. He then sentenced warness were five months.

Mrs. Warfield says she will never again have anything to do with her husband. "He may aupport my little girls," she said, "but me he never shall support."

A week ago Cora Roberts hired a second-floor front room at 20 Second street. She is young, and said she was an actress. It was understood among the young men in the house, who are in the dime museum line, that she was also a snake charmer. She acted mostly at Coney Island. Early yesterday morning she startled her neighbors by a series of yells and pounddeclared that she was dying of some poison that she had taken, and by the time the policeman from that best got into the house she seemed to be about proving it. He found her rigid and unconscious. An ambulance doctor from the big down-town office buildings. She made a specialty of stopping brokers on the street hand telling them of some big scheme, which she wanted the assistance of a broker to carry out. She had been warned to keep away from the Mills building, and for six months she frequented the Louishble. and owned up to whiskey drinking, opium smoking, and smoking seven or eight pack-ages of cigarettes a day. It is rather lucky for her that she can charm snakes.

Police Wires Must Go. Too.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received a communication from Mayor Grant requesting the removal of police wires from poles in Twenty-third street, between Broadway and Madison avenue; in West Broadway, between Canal and Leonard streets, and in Eighth avenue, between Fortysecond and Fifty-eighth streets. Telegraph second and Fifty-eighth streets. Telegraph Superintendent Crowley reported that the wires in Twenty-third street, which connected with the signal box at Broadway and Twenty-third street, could be removed without trouble, but that the signal box would have to be transferred to the corner of Madjaca avenue. There are no police wires in Eighth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-eighth streets, and those in West Broadway can be run over housetops. The Commissioners do not favor the removal of the signal box from Broadway and Twenty-third street, as it is at the most important point in the city. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

More Wires Come Down.

The city's pole choppers, under the direction of Superintendent Cummings of the Bureau of Encombrances, cut down a few poles in Beaver and Broad streets yesterday, while the companies did the work in other districts. An or-ficial report filed with the bursau showed that on Thursday eight of the Brush Company's poles were cut down in Broome street, and ten of the United Sittes Company's in Legnard and Vandam etreets. The poles in Beade street, from Broadway to Centre, were re-moved before the city's men reached them. About 10,000 feet of wire were secured.

BEETHOVEN. WELLINGTON. BISMARCK KINGS AND QUEENS INNUMERABLE,

nearly all the minds that have changed the course of affairs in the world for centuries have been to Carlsbad for bodily aid. Not everybody can go, even in these times of fast travel, but everybody can have the benefits of Carlabad at a small cost at home in the imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel Spring, and contains all the solid constituents of the water.

The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a natural remedy, which is always effective in all disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; for habitual constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections it is without equal and should be specially used during the Spring and Summer months. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the seal of the City of Carlsbad, and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, 6 Barolay St. N. Y., with every bottle